

FIGHT GROWS ON BIBLE IN SCHOOLS

Dr. McDaniel Calls It
Un-American and
Unconstitutional.

SAYS IT VIOLATES BILL OF RIGHTS

Baptist Preacher Arraigns School
Board Edict on Numerous
Charges, and Calls for Re-
peal Before It Becomes
Instrument for
Greater Evil.

Opposition to the School Board's recent decree ordering daily reading of selections from the Bible in the public schools found its latest champion yesterday in Rev. George W. McDaniel, D. D., of the First Baptist Church, who, in the course of a sermon dedicated to the subject, attacked the edict as un-American, and calculated to raise anew, under a mild, but dangerous form, the issue of religious liberty.

Dr. McDaniel's sermon was the second protest from a Richmond pulpit against the much-discussed School Board resolutions, which were adopted January 27. The first attack was made by Dr. E. N. Callahan in a sermon at Temple Beth Abraham on the evening of January 31. It prompted an agitation which since that date has called forth expressions from a number of religious and semi-religious organizations, most of them siding with the School Board.

Violates Bill of Rights.

"To say that the State shall use the taxes of the people in paying teachers to read the Bible to children," said Dr. McDaniel, "is a violation of Section 15 of the Bill of Rights. To permit children whose parents object to absent themselves from the reading does not alter the case of the teacher who is forced to read contrary to her conscience. It is a violation of the fact that State money is being used for religious purposes; nor does it leave the child and parent free to exercise the constitutional right to select his own religious instructor."

The School Board, declared the preacher, does not possess the constitutional right to compel the attendance of a single pupil upon these religious exercises. The suggestion, moreover, he said, that those children the parents of whom object to the readings may absent themselves from the exercises and thereby incur the possible ridicule and embarrassment, disregards section 58 of the Constitution of Virginia, which protects from suffering "on account of religious opinion or belief."

Teach Religion at Home.

Dr. McDaniel saw in the School Board edict a shifting of the duties of the church and home to a secular agency designed for an entirely different purpose. The argument that the Bible shall be read as literature, he said, falls flat, for it is the one book which cannot be taught that way. To divorce from the Bible its spiritual significance and its religion, he said, is to make it a corpse without spirit.

Neither, said Dr. McDaniel, can the Bible be taught as literature in the public schools. It takes a keenly trained mind to read the Bible as literature. To foster a literary appreciation of the Bible by means of a daily selection, unaccompanied by comment or discussion would be as hopeless a task as an attempt to create by the same method an appreciation of Gibbon or Tennyson.

"The School Board," said Dr. McDaniel, "has made a radical departure. We should not wait until this usurped power has strengthened itself by exercise and become entangled in precedents. It is incumbent upon the board to rescind the resolution at once, and to rescind it in time, a greater evil befall us."

Dr. McDaniel's Sermon.

Following is a transcript of Dr. McDaniel's sermon bearing upon the School Board edict:

"The Bible is a good book. Indeed, it is the best book in the world, and has the widest circulation. The honorable School Board of Richmond, actuated by the worthy motive of improving the condition of the pupils, has adopted the following resolution: 'Whereas, it is a fact well established that the children in our public schools are at the most impressionable ages for receiving and retaining good or evil; and

'Whereas, the lessons and truths contained within the Holy Bible are acknowledged by right-thinking people as being of paramount value in creating and maintaining a better moral atmosphere in our community, and also in the individual life; therefore, be it

'Resolved, That the principals and teachers be requested to open the daily sessions of the public schools of the city of Richmond with reading of selections taken from the Bible, said selections to be from either the Old or the New Testament.'

"It will be seen that the resolutions are well written and the effort is apparent to guard them against criticism. They provide no exemption for any teachers or pupils, although there may have been supplemental instructions to excuse from the exercise children whose parents objected.

"Devout laymen have written eulogically, able ministers have spoken eloquently, pastors have resolved unanimously, and Bible classes have voted enthusiastically in approval of the School Board's action. The majority of our people are delighted. One lone voice has been raised in protest. One Baptist pastor has written a brief paragraph of protestation. I ask, why should any moral man, especially a minister of the gospel, object to the recent order of the board?

"In order to understand and appreciate the answer to that question, one must be willing to lay aside sentimentality and superficiality; to have his memory refreshed by important facts, and to consider carefully certain principles which are fundamental, and certain rights which are inalienable.

"System is Un-American. Two prominent forms of union of church and state. One may be called the Romanist, in which the church controls the state. This system prevailed over Western Europe until Victor Emmanuel broke the temporal power of the Pope in 1870 and made 'His Holiness'

SQUEEZING STAGE IS CAUSING WORRY

Congress Is Facing Jam
of Accumulated
Business.

FEW DAYS LEFT OF PRESENT SESSION

Bills of Past Two Years Must Be
Crowded in Little Time That
Remains and Take Chances
of Getting Through—Ap-
pointment Fight
Continues.

Washington, February 9.—Congress has reached the "squeezing" stage of the session. Important legislation that has accumulated during the last two years must be crowded into the work of the next three weeks, and must take its chances of success in the jam of appropriation bills still to be considered. Several managers of the two houses who bear the responsibility of "getting things through" consequently are wearing troubled looks and wondering how much actual business can be transacted in the few remaining working days before March 4.

It is not an unusual situation at the end of a short session, but experience of former years apparently has had little influence on the handling of the big supply measures this session, there remaining to be considered appropriations for nearly \$1,000,000,000 worth of public expenditures.

An important element in the end of the session's rush this year is the fact that the leaders in both houses are as much engrossed with plans for the coming extra session as with details of the dying one.

Democrats Dominate Senate.

Democratic leaders in House and Senate are absorbed in questions of party control, presidential tariff, currency and general legislative plans for the opening days of the Wilson administration. A Republican President, a nominal Republican majority in the Senate are still in control, but the closing days of the session witness a complete domination of the Senate by the Democratic force. The Democrats exhibit that confidence of action which comes from a certain majority in the new Senate and the knowledge that there will be no if any more important legislation enacted by Congress before they take charge of affairs. Little activity has been evident for some time in the Senate, due chiefly to the well-grounded belief on the part of the so-called "Progressive Democratic element" that it will effect a compromise that will give the new Senators a full voice in Senate affairs.

The fight against President Taft's appointments continues, however, with the hope that a compromise may be reached ultimately. Taft appointments, allowing some of them to be confirmed, the Democrats are unwavering in their purpose of opposing a mass of Taft nominations until March 4, when the appointments would automatically become open for confirmation by President Wilson.

His Attitude Unknown.

Whether President-Elect Wilson is in harmony with the action of Democratic leaders in this plan is not made known. His latest discussion of the subject has shown his unwillingness to be drawn into a declaration of his attitude toward the action of the Senate by President Wilson after March 4 will be subjected to like opposition have become open and emphatic in the last week of the session. The Democrats have not weakened the Democratic opposition.

Aside from work upon the tariff bills, now going on behind closed doors in the House Ways and Means Committee, the Democrats are working upon no definite arrangement for the early days of the extra session. Currency and tariff legislation are under informal consideration, and the way is being paved for speedy action upon any subjects that may be approved by President Wilson when he has consulted further with legislative development executive advisers after inauguration.

Those closest to the President-elect in Congress reflect his determination to announce policies or programs until he has had an immediate report of the free toll provision against which the Democrats are working upon no definite arrangement for the early days of the extra session. Currency and tariff legislation are under informal consideration, and the way is being paved for speedy action upon any subjects that may be approved by President Wilson when he has consulted further with legislative development executive advisers after inauguration.

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Rumors of sharp division within the Democratic membership of the Ways and Means Committee over the framing of the new tariff bills have been current during the week, but it is believed the committee will effect an agreement on each bill before it is offered to the new Congress, so that no substantial measure will be brought in the fight.

There also is a marked division among Democrats in both houses over the Panama Canal free toll question, but the attitude of President-Elect Wilson has not been brought out in the discussion. Senator O'Gorman, his close political associate, is opposing vigorously an effort to repeal the free toll provision of the law passed last August, but his position, it is claimed, results from the fact that he is instrumental in having the free toll plank put into the Democratic national platform and that he believes the party has been definitely committed to the policy.

Many other Democrats in both Houses favor an immediate repeal of the free toll provision against which Great Britain has protested so that the new President might start with a "clean slate" and without inheriting the attitude of President Taft's administration. It is expected that Senator O'Gorman will be put on the Finance Committee when the Senate reorganizes, leaving his present place on the Foreign Relations Committee. In the new Congress this will be the leading Senate committee.

Plans for the inauguration of President Wilson are already a burden on the work of both Houses.

PLANS COMPLETE FOR DISSOLUTION

Attorney-General An-
nounces That He Has
Given Approval.

THINKS MONOPOLY NOW ELIMINATED

He Expects Agreement Will
Bring About Ideal Competition
in States Traversed by Union
and Southern Pacific Rail-
roads and Put End
to Complaints.

Washington, February 9.—Attorney-General Wickersham to-night announced that he had reached an agreement with the representatives of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads for the dissolution of the great Harriman merger as decreed by the Supreme Court.

The Union Pacific agrees to sell its 1,266,500 shares of Southern Pacific stock to its own stockholders and those of the Southern Pacific in what the government regards as safe proportion. The Union Pacific will receive the Central Pacific from the Southern Pacific, giving it an extension from Ogden to the Pacific Coast.

The plan announced to-night is essentially the same as that made public a few days ago by the two roads when they reached an agreement satisfactory to themselves, dissolving the merger. The Attorney-General, in a public statement to-night, gave into greater detail, however, and declares that competition will supplant monopoly under the agreed scheme of separation. He gives it his unqualified approval.

The various contracts necessary for the carrying out of the agreements authorized by the boards of directors of the railroad companies have been completed, and the effectiveness of the plan is conditioned upon its approval by the United States District Court, to which it will be presented at an early day.

Wickersham's Statement.

In his statement, the Attorney-General says: "The result of the whole transaction will be to create ideal competitive conditions between the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific for transcontinental business between eastern points and Portland, San Francisco, and to relieve the States of California and Oregon of the monopoly of railroad control which has been the occasion of such widespread public dissatisfaction in the past. The Attorney-General feels that the approval and carrying out of this plan will accomplish results of incalculable benefit to the public and results far more satisfactory than there was any reason to anticipate could have been secured."

The agreement, as stated by the Attorney-General, is this: "The plan in brief provides for the disposition of 1,266,500 shares of stock of the Southern Pacific Company, which the Supreme Court requires the Union Pacific to dispose of by offering the same for subscription to and among the stockholders of the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific companies, and the holder of every four shares of stock of the Union Pacific to have the right to subscribe for one share of such Southern Pacific shares, and the holder of every three shares of Southern Pacific stock to have the right to subscribe for one share of such Union Pacific shares."

The larger proportion given to the Southern Pacific stockholders was insisted upon by the Attorney-General for the purpose of insuring a wider distribution of the ownership of the great railroads and to guard against the securing of any undue control of the Southern Pacific Company by the stockholders of the Union Pacific.

"The result of the distribution, if all the shareholders should avail themselves of their subscription rights, will be that the present stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will own 71 per cent of its capital stock, while the stockholders of the Union Pacific will own 29 per cent. The stock is so offered for subscription at a price practically equal to par, payable in four installments, extending over a period of nine months. One of the conditions of the plan is that the amount of stock so offered shall be underwritten by a responsible underwriting syndicate, and such an underwriting is being arranged by the firm of Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank, as syndicate managers."

"Out of the proceeds of such sale of stock the Union Pacific Railroad Company is to pay to the Southern Pacific Company for the entire capital stock of the Central Pacific Railroad and the Southern Pacific Railroad, the total consideration amounting to upwards of \$104,000,000, and the existing leases of the Central Pacific to the Southern Pacific Railroad are to be cancelled."

"Provision also is made for the lease in perpetuity by the Central Pacific to the Southern Pacific of the line connecting the Southern Pacific road in

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Normal Temperature Predicted for Week

Washington, February 9.—Normal winter temperatures in practically all parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, and temperatures slightly above normal on the Pacific Slope, are indicated for the coming week, according to the weekly Weather Bureau bulletin issued today.

"The precipitation during the week," says the bulletin, "will be generally below normal, except in the Pacific States, where rains will be frequent. The next disturbance of importance to cross the country will appear in the far West about Wednesday, cross the Middle West Thursday or Friday and the Eastern States at the end of the week. This disturbance will be preceded by rising temperatures, and be attended by general snows in Northern and rains in Southern States. It will be followed by decidedly colder weather, which will make its appearance in the Northwest about Thursday."

Plans for the inauguration of President Wilson are already a burden on the work of both Houses.

MEXICO CITY IN HANDS OF REBEL SOLDIERS UNDER LEADERSHIP OF GEN. FELIX DIAZ. STREETS OF CAPITAL STREWN WITH DEAD



PRESIDENT AND MRS. FRANCISCO MADERO.

ABANDON ATTEMPT ALONG TCHATALJA NO INTERFERENCE FROM WASHINGTON

Balkan Allies Centre Efforts on
Capture of Gallipoli
Peninsula.

FIGHTING IS HEAVY TO PROVIDE PROTECTION

Dispatches Shed Some Light on
Military Tactics of
Campaign.

London, February 9.—Some light is beginning to be shed by the brief official dispatches which contain almost all the available news upon the military tactics in the Turkish-Balkan war campaign.

Reports of attempts on the part of the Turks to land troops along the coast of the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, which heretofore was learned only from unofficial sources, are now officially admitted, and it looks as if Enver Bey's mysterious and desperate move, of which there have been some rumors, was an attempt to effect a landing at Charkurl, about thirty-five miles to the southeast of Rodessa, with the intention of relieving the pressure of the Bulgarians' attack on the Bulgar lines.

This movement of the Bulgarians, according to an uncensored dispatch from Constantinople, is causing serious anxiety at the Turkish war office. Turkish reports to the Allies are advancing in strength against the Bulgarians, and the Constantinople dispatch adds that the Greek fleet has appeared in the Gulf of Saros, where Servian troops are reported to have landed to assist the Bulgarians.

It now seems clear that the Allies have abandoned the attempt to force the Turkish lines in favor of an attempt to capture the Gallipoli Peninsula, so as to open the way by sea to Constantinople.

According to the Turkish reports, Turkish reconnoissances have reached Tchereksekul and Tchurlu, which would indicate that the Bulgarians, who a few days ago, were reported to have moved their headquarters to Tchereksekul, are moving their lines still farther to the west.

King Ferdinand has gone to Deleagatch in order to be closer to the scene of important operations. Apparently the principal figure in which was Sultan and the bombardment of Adrianople is still in progress.

There is no confirmation of a report from Constantinople that Turkey is sending a new peace delegation to London.

Turks Take Offensive.

Sofia, Bulgaria, February 9.—An official statement issued this afternoon says the Turks on Saturday took the offensive against the Bulgarians before Bulair in the Gallipoli Peninsula. After a fierce engagement lasting several hours the Bulgarians repulsed the Turks, pursuing them to the Bulair forts. Many wounded were left on the field.

Turkish prisoners say six divisions took part in the movement. At nightfall the Turks made another attempt down the coast, where twenty vessels had made their appearance. The landing parties from the ships were attacked by the Bulgarians, who inflicted heavy losses. The Turkish vessels thereupon sailed away.

All attempts of the Turks to assume the offensive at Tchatalja have been checked. They essayed to land troops at Rodessa to the northeast of Istranidia on the Black Sea, but were beaten off, leaving fifty dead.

The bombardment of Adrianople continues with uniform success. Deserters say the people within the invested city are fleeing from one section to another to avoid the Bulgarian shells.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

Army Rises in Revolt, Seizes Public Buildings, Releases Diaz and Reyes From Prison and Besieges President Madero in National Palace.

MORE THAN 200 ARE SLAIN IN BATTLE, AMONG THEM EX-SECRETARY OF WAR

General Diaz, Nephew of Former Dictator, at Head of Majority of Capital Troops and Is Leading Movement Against Madero, Who Is Fighting Desperately to Retain His Power—Arsenal and Powder Works Now in Hands of Mutineers—Government Depends on General Blanquet, but He Has Force of Only 1,000 Men—Four Separate Engagements Fought.

Mexico City, February 9.—President Francisco Madero, with his ministers and a strong detachment of loyal Mexican troops, is fortified in the National Palace to-night, while General Felix Diaz, with a large majority of the regulars behind him, has practical control in the capital.

In several bloody encounters to-day the President and his supporters succeeded in defending themselves against the rebels, and, notwithstanding the fact that the troops in large numbers are in a state of revolt, which carried all before them to-day, there was an appearance of genuine optimism at the palace among Madero and his ministers.

To all parts of the republic Madero telegraphed reassuring news, which he and his Cabinet seemed to believe. The state Governors and military commanders were assured of the loyalty of the army, and that tranquillity had been restored.

MADERO BELIEVES VICTORY IS ACHIEVED.

To a representative of the Associated Press Madero said the facility with which the new revolt had been suppressed was only another indication of the strength of the government and the loyalty of the army. Pointing from a window in the palace to a mob, for the most part of boys, carrying the national flag and crying vivas for Madero, the President said:

"There! you can see the people are with us. It is said that the government stands alone, but that is not true. The government has the support of the people. There will be no more temporizing; we are going to use the iron hand."

Earlier in the day, shortly after the first outbreak occurred, Madero declared martial law throughout the city and announced that he would ask Congress to authorize a suspension of the guarantees throughout the republic. General Huerta was named as post commander on account of the wounding of General Villar.

In the belief that the government had scored an easy victory, Foreign Minister Lascurain, Ernesto Madero and others of the Cabinet embraced one another and congratulated themselves and the President on what they called the new turn of events.

Those who have observed affairs closely point out that General Diaz, who escaped being shot summarily following the failure of the Vera Cruz revolt, can now expect no clemency, but must fight to the death.

Strains Every Fibre to Depose Madero.

There is no question that Diaz is straining every fibre to depose Madero, and with the large forces at his command, both within the city and outside, it is not likely that the present revolt and the rising within the capital will be suppressed easily.

The army, in its revolt to-day, took possession of the public buildings, shot down Federal adherents in the streets, released General Felix Diaz, leader of the Vera Cruz revolt, from prison, and, falling into line, under his banner, practically captured the Mexican capital.

Francisco Madero, President of the republic, and members of his Cabinet, took refuge in the National Palace, where they were besieged, but, with some loyal troops at their backs, succeeded in defending the palace from the assaults of the revolutionists.

Madero's family has taken refuge in the Japanese legation, and to-night the President is making a fight, desperate in its efforts, against what appears to be enormous odds for retention of his power.

Diaz at Head of Majority of Troops.

General Diaz, who is the nephew of the deposed President, Porfirio Diaz, is now at the head of a majority of the capital troops, including most of the artillery, and is in possession of the arsenal in the city and the powder works nearby. Madero is relying on the loyalty of General Blanquet, who has been summoned from Toluca, forty miles distant, but Blanquet has only 1,000 men under his command, and the rebels are confident of defeating him should he refuse to join the revolt.

The day was marked by four separate engagements, the most sanguinary of which took place in front of the National Palace. But the most important was that which terminated in the formal surrender of the troops in the artillery barracks.

It is believed that not less than 200 people were killed in the fighting. Among the number was General Bernardo Reyes, a strong adherent of Porfirio Diaz and ex-Secretary of War.

The mutinous troops were led by students of the military school at Tlalpam, a suburb. They marched to the prison to which General Felix Diaz had been transferred for safekeeping and released him. General Bernardo Reyes was also freed from the Santiago military prison, there being no resistance in either quarter.

To the army of the mutineers quickly came portions of the First Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Cavalry and Twentieth Infantry. General Manuel Mondragon, retired, was in command, but gave way to Generals Diaz and Reyes.

Famous General Reyes Instantly Killed.

At 8:30 o'clock the first encounter with loyal troops occurred in front of the National Palace, and General Reyes, whose long record as an army officer was broken little more than a year ago by a farcical revolt, was instantly killed by a bullet through the head.

Many fell in this engagement, and among the scores of bodies which strewn the streets were those of minor officers, women and boys of the lower classes and members of the great crowd of spectators which had gathered at the firing of the first shot.

General Lauro Villar, post commander of the capital, who remained loyal, was among those slightly wounded. The Minister of War, General Garcia Pena, also received a slight injury.

At the first call to arms, President Madero took command of a force of approximately 1,000, consisting of mounted police, Chaplain

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